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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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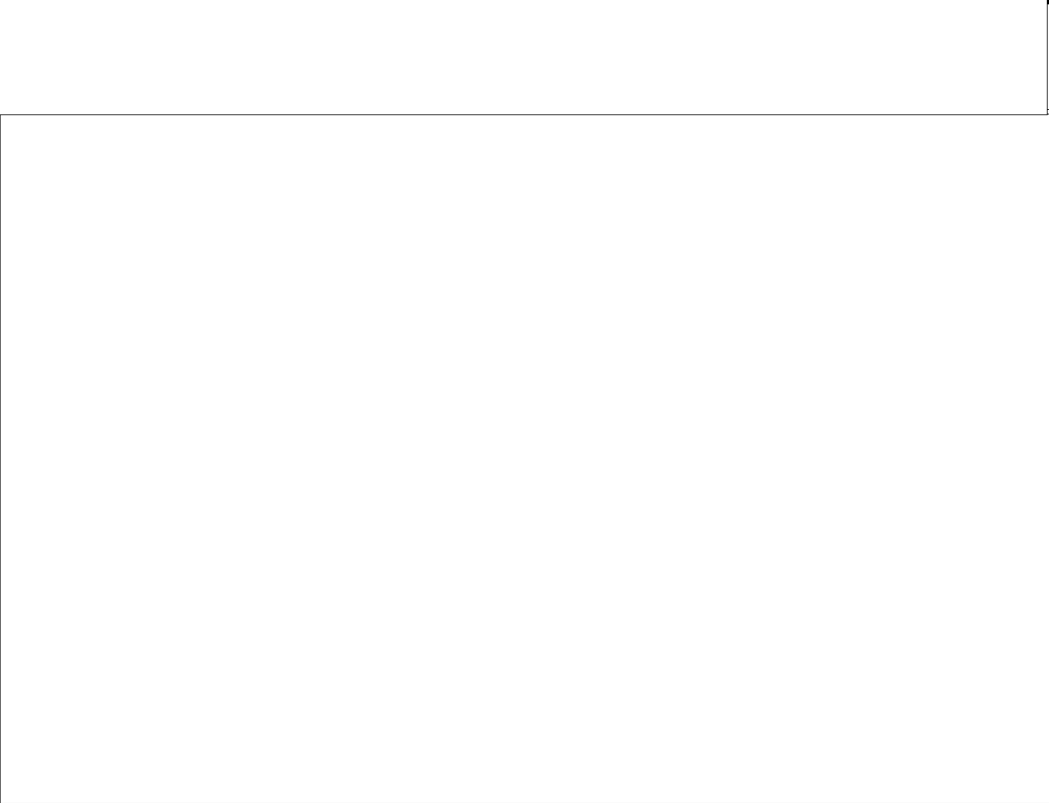
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SUBJECT	Area Description of Krasnoarmeysk	DATE DISTR.	6 January 1954
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THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
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REPORT

COUNTRY USSR

DATE DISTR. 19 NOV 53

SUBJECT Area Description of Krasnoarmeysk

NO. OF PAGES 21

PLACE
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(LISTED BELOW)

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DATE
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REPORT NO.

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INTRODUCTION

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1. On the attached [] sketches [pages 19 and 20] [] the village of Putilovo and the recently incorporated community of Krasnoarmeyskiy. In this area, three technical installations are located:

50X1-HUM

- a. Sofrino Scientific Experimental Station (Soviet Abbreviation: S.N.I.P.)
- b. Design Bureau No. 3
- c. Institute Tarnovsky

[] in 1946 only the village of Putilovo existed as an organized community. The remainder of the area shown on [] sketches was divided into several industrial complexes each of which exercised communal functions, such as police, postal, medical, birth registration, etc. In 1948, the industrial units were drawn together and incorporated as the town of Krasnoarmeyskiy. The population of Putilovo and Krasnoarmeyskiy were respectively 600 and 6,000.

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2. Between 1946 and 1948, the German specialists assigned to the Design Bureau No. 3 used the address: Putilovo, Postfach 468. It is very

SECRET

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50X1-HUM

SECRET

-2-

likely that the reference to Putilovo was introduced for purposes of camouflage, in that the nearest post office (communal) was cited instead of the postal facilities of the Design Bureau No. 3. After 1948, [] continued to use the address: Putilovo, Postfach 468, although it would have been more correct to use Krasnoarmeyskiy. []

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3. The area has been drawn in two parts. Sketch No. 1 [page 19] shows the residential area of the employees of S.N.I.P. and the Design Bureau No. 3 as well as the two installations. Sketch No. 2 [page 20] shows the settlement known as Red Village, the textile factory KRAF as well as the village of Putilovo. [] to avoid confusion, the points have been numbered consecutively on both sketches from 1 to 94. [Sketch No. 1, page 19, contains Points 1-54 and Sketch No. 2, page 20, contains Points 55-94.] No absolute scale was used and many points shown are only correct in regard to their relative position. Distances on the map could only be given approximately and often only in terms of the time required to walk between given points. [Point (X) on Sketch No. 1 represents the coordinates: Latitude: 56°07'25", Longitude: 38°08'50" on U. S. Target Complex Chart Series 100-0154-9969-100.] The following measurements will assist in establishing the relative distances on the sketches:

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- a. The distance between the footwalk (Point 53) and Putilovo (Point 93) is 10 minutes walking time.
 - b. The distance between the textile factory KRAF (Point 82) and S.N.I.P. (Point 17) is approximately 2½ km.
 - c. The distance between KRAF (Point 82) and Putilovo (Point 93) by way of the road (Point 30) is approximately 2 km.
4. The Points described below are those shown on Sketch No. 1 [page 19]:

Point 1 Saw Mill

A one-story wooden building, 25 m x 25 m. The mill was equipped with an electrically powered saw frame. Ten to fifteen workers were employed here. Adjacent to the mill were one or more smaller structures which may have been used for storing equipment. It was an eight- to ten-minute walk from the main entrance of Design Bureau No. 3 (Point 4) to the saw mill.

Point 2 Institute Tarnovsky

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Point 3 Storage Shed of Design Bureau No. 3

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SECRET

-3-

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(Points 3 - 7 all constitute buildings of Design Bureau No. 3)

Point 4 Guard Building and Main Entrance

Point 5 Designing Offices

Point 6 Experimental Workshops

Point 7 Storage Shed

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Point 8 Forestry Office

Housed in a wooden building 10 x 15 m. the forestry office controlled the logging operations carried on in the wooded area surrounding Krasnoarmeyskiy and Putilovo. MISHIRVITSH directed the activities of this office. One of the functions of this office was to issue the certificate required of farmers and lumbermen entering the wooded area of the firing range of S.N.I.P. During the early years of our stay the forestry office was under the direction of S.N.I.P., but after 1948 was probably transferred to the soviet of the city of Krasnoarmeyskiy.

Point 9 Public Baths

Point 10 Stalls

Draft horses were owned by S.N.I.P. until 1948. It is possible that these stalls were afterwards transferred to the soviet of Krasnoarmeyskiy.

Point 11 Motor Pool and Repair Shops

The vehicles assigned to the motor pool consisted of several passenger cars, an ambulance, a small-sized bus, two or three larger buses and an instrument truck used by the Design Bureau No. 3 during tests. The larger buses were owned by S.N.I.P. and maintained a regular schedule between Pushkino and the firing range (S.N.I.P.) three times daily, of which the first run left S.N.I.P. at approximately 0700 hours. Until 1948 vehicles used communally for logging operations in the S.N.I.P. area were assigned to this motor pool, as well as the vehicles used industrially by S.N.I.P. and the Design Bureau No. 3. After 1948, the logging trucks were transferred to the motor pool of the city of Krasnoarmeyskiy (Point 59).

Point 12 Motor Pool Personnel Office

A Finnish hut, 11 x 6 m.

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SECRET
-4-

Point 13 Ch.K.O. Building

A wooden structure, 18 x 15 m., popularly known as the "Ch K O". The sections of S.N.I.P. located here were the housing control office, the MVD and the trade union. The housing control office (the Ch K O) was responsible for the allocation and maintenance of living quarters and furniture in the S.N.I.P. and Design Bureau No. 3 residential areas (not the entire city of Krasnoarmeyskiy).

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[redacted] this office continued to function after the incorporation of Krasnoarmeyskiy. The trade union representative whose office was in this building was Vasilievitch AFANAZO during the period 1946 to 1948.

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[redacted] The residents of the S.N.I.P. and Design Bureau No. 3 housing areas formed the constituency of the trade union representative. [redacted]

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[redacted] it was generally believed to be the MVD. Major KASMIN was in charge of this office from 1946 to 1948; from 1948 until 1952 this office was headed by KRISHIN. [redacted]

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[redacted] he was seen making inspections at Design Bureau No. 3 during and after working hours. His general demeanor when dealing with the chiefs of either of these installations [redacted] he was subordinate to neither the Design Bureau nor S.N.I.P.

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[redacted] there was a counterpart to KRISHIN's office in the soviet of Krasnoarmeyskiy after 1948. This may mean that KRISHIN's office was responsible for the city of Krasnoarmeyskiy as well, although doubtlessly the emphasis of his work was concerned with the two industrial installations.

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Point 14 Fire Department

Equipped with two obsolete fire engines.

Point 15 Water Tower and Pump

The tower was made of brick and was 25 m. high; its diameter was 8 - 10 m. Water from this tower served the residential area of S.N.I.P. and Design Bureau. Adjacent to the tower was a wooden shed containing a water pump. A new pump, recently installed, was capable of supplying water to all the houses of the settlement.

Point 16 Carpentry Shop

A two-story, concrete structure, 25 x 13 m. This

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SECRET

-5-

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shop had recently been completed, but was not yet in operation by June 1952.

Point 17 Guard House

Points 17 through 22 constitute buildings of the firing range, S.N.I.P.

Point 18 Entrance to Firing Range

Point 19 Central Heating Plant

Point 20 Administration Building and Workshops

Point 21 Weather Station of S.N.I.P.

Point 22 Main Firing Emplacements

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Point 23 Canteen

An L-shaped wooden building, 25 x 12 m., with a stone foundation. Most employees of the Design Bureau and S.N.I.P. ate their lunches here.

Point 24 S.N.I.P. Headquarters Building

A 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -story yellow stucco building, 40-50 m x 15 m. During the first years [] in the USSR, []

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[] administrative matters such as rations, housing, pay, etc. were handled here. After 1948, when the division between the Design Bureau No. 3 and S.N.I.P. became more distinct, [] fewer occasions to enter this building. It appeared that prior to the incorporation of Krasnoarmeyskiy, the S.N.I.P. headquarters had varied communal functions for the residential area of S.N.I.P. and Design Bureau. [] a sketch of the floor plan of the S.N.I.P. headquarters building as of 1948 [page 21] showing the location of the points described below.

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Point 24a Entrance

Point 24b Office of the Chief Engineer

Until 1948 this office was occupied by Lt. Col. RYATIPOV who simultaneously held the post of Chief of Design Bureau No. 3.

Point 24c Secretary to the Chief

Point 24d Office of the Chief of S.N.I.P.

The chief of S.N.I.P. was Col. IVANOV.

SECRET

SECRET

-6-

Point 24e Bookkeeper's OfficePoint 24f Finance Office

Salaries of the German specialists were paid by this office until 1948.

Point 24g Offices [Not identified]Point 24h Office of Engineer Mrs. PLISKINAPoint 24i Rear Entrance and Staircase Leading to Second FloorPoint 24j Offices [Not identified]Point 24k Rear Entrance and Staircase Leading to Second FloorPoint 24l Barred Room

Files were stored here.

The headquarters building was not guarded. Although some engineers had their offices in this building,

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Presumably this work was performed in buildings located on the firing range, S.N.I.P.

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the offices located in the Ch K O building (Point 13) with the exception of the MVD were subordinate to this headquarters.

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Point 25 Apartment House

This brick house, which had been recently constructed, was 4 - 5 stories high, and 25 x 15 m.

10 - 12 rooms were located on each floor and most of the apartments consisted of one

and two rooms. The majority of apartments were occupied by S.N.I.P. employees; only a small number were allocated to personnel of the Design Bureau and the Design Bureau resented this apportionment. Only employees with middle and higher salaries resided here, since the rents for the apartments were relatively high.

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Point 26 Apartment House

Newly built apartment house for employees of S.N.I.P. and Design Bureau No. 3, similar to Point 25.

Point 27 Clinic

A one-story brick barracks, 20 x 8 m. Personnel of Design Bureau No. 3 and S.N.I.P. were treated here. Examination at this clinic was required before a patient could be sent to the hospital in Krasnoarmeyskiy. Employees on sick call were required to present a certificate from this clinic before sick benefits were paid. Dr. PETUSOV was

SECRET

SECRET

-7-

in charge of the clinic. The staff also included a pediatrician, a dentist, and a few nurses. Specialists from the Krasnoarmeyskiy hospital periodically visited this clinic. The equipment included only small portable items which were, to a large extent, obsolete. A separate clinic existed in Krasnoarmeyskiy (Point 67) which served the personnel of that area.

Point 28 Central Heating Plant

This plant was 15 x 15 x 12 m. and contained two tubular boilers, 2 - 2.5 m. in diameter. The heating capacity is not known. This plant was constructed during 1948, which sections were supplied by this plant. It had been planned to supply the Design Bureau No. 3 from this plant and for this purpose a pipe system had been constructed. the Design Bureau continued to be supplied by its own heating plant even after the completion of the pipe system.

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Point 29 Small Single-Gauge Railroad Track

This section of tracks together with Points 58 and 75, constitutes part of the railroad network connecting Krasnoarmeyskiy and Putilovo with the city of Sofrino. The gauge is approximately 2/3 of the standard German railroad gauge. The condition of the tracks in the Krasnoarmeyskiy area is extremely poor with most wooden ties in need of replacement. The section of the track shown as Point 29 has two terminals [see Sketch No. 1, page 19] located respectively within the grounds of the Design Bureau, and in the vicinity of the central heating plant (Point 33). That branch which ends at the heating plant was used solely for coal traffic and it is very possible that this section was uprooted during 1952. the angle formed by the tracks in the vicinity of Points 13 and 14 made traffic shunting necessary at this point, but ramps were not located here. tracks led directly into the S.M.I.P. firing range; nevertheless, it is possible that such tracks existed and for this reason drawn intermittent tracks on the sketch which end near Point 20. There was no passenger through-traffic as Krasnoarmeyskiy was the terminal of the small-gauge railroad line which began in Sofrino. One branch of the tracks, however, continued past Krasnoarmeyskiy terminating in peat fields approximately 15 km. from Krasnoarmeyskiy. Passenger traffic did not continue past the railroad station in Krasnoarmeyskiy (Point 71).

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-8-

Point 30 Main Road

Road connecting S.N.I.P. with textile factory KRAF (Point 82) and continuing to the city of Pushkino which is approximately 20 km. from KRAF. Shortly before Pushkino this road merges with the major highway connecting Moscow and Zagorsk. The terminal of this road is the Design Bureau. Between S.N.I.P. and KRAF the road is approximately 4 m. wide, of which a center strip 3 m. wide is paved with large rough gravel. From KRAF to Pushkino the road is in good condition having been tarred during 1950.

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the road to Pushkino has no official route designation.

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Point 31 Military Caserne

A three-story brick building, 40-50 m. x 15-20 m., covered with white stucco. The building is of relatively recent construction. A twenty-four-hour guard was maintained at the entrance to this Caserne. The Caserne was not fully occupied during the years 1946 to 1952, since its capacity was 500 but only 60 Soviet infantrymen were stationed here. Among the duties of the Caserne troops were the issuance of drivers licenses and guard duty at S.N.I.P. The troops did not have any equipment other than side arms. Toward the end of our stay the guard units were issued semi-automatic rifles.

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the military unit was subordinate to S.N.I.P.

Point 32 Post Office

A small wooden building composed of two rooms, one of which was occupied by a telegrapher. The telegrapher's office was equipped with a primitive single-key Morse apparatus. The telegraph service was not confined to the industrial installations but could be used by the public as well. Neither the Design Bureau No. 3 nor S.N.I.P. had a separate telegraph service. Instead a separate telephone line was constructed during the year 1948 between the Design Bureau and Moscow, but it was discontinued after a few months of use for lack of funds.

S.N.I.P. also had its own separate telephone line to Moscow.

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Point 33 Central Heating Plant

Consisting of a brick building and a smaller wooden shed in which pumping equipment was stored. This obsolete plant heated the stone buildings (Point 34) and others surrounding the plant.

Point 34 Apartment Houses

Three yellow stucco brick apartment houses, three

SECRET

SECRET

-9-

stories high, 25 x 15 m., housing Soviet employees of the Design Bureau and S.N.I.P. These apartments are provided with central heating.

Point 35 Secondary School

Three-story building, 40 x 15 m. in which is located the primary school for the residential area S.N.I.P. and Design Bureau, as well as the secondary school (Fresnya Skola) serving Krasnoarmeyskiy and the outlying areas. The communities of Murontsevo and Putilovo had their own primary schools but sent their children to this school for advanced training. The school operated on a two-shift basis. The gymnasium of the school doubled as a local movie theater.

Point 36 Park

Point 37 Apartment Houses

Six 2-story apartment houses for employees of the Design Bureau and S.N.I.P. The dimensions for these buildings are about 20 per cent smaller than those of Point 34. [] the number of houses shown on my sketch is accurate. The employees housed in these apartments appeared on a higher level than those housed in the other apartments (Point 34). Central heating and sanitary installations were provided. 50X1-HUM

Point 38 Children's Home

Brick building similar in size to the houses shown as Point 37. Children of Design Bureau and S.N.I.P. employees, between the ages of two and six, were supervised in this home during working hours. A home for children under two was located at another unidentified place in the city.

Point 39 State-Owned Grocery Store

Two-story brick building, the second floor of which served as apartments.

Point 40 Apartment Houses

Two-story, wooden apartment buildings for employees of the Design Bureau and S.N.I.P.

Point 41 Summer Youth Camp

This camp was used during an eight-week period between June and August of each year by children between the ages of twelve and fourteen. The camp was under the auspices of the Young Communists but children other than party members used the camp. [] the fees charged per child were kept at [] 50X1-HUM

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SECRET

-10-

a minimum. Camp leaders were usually twenty-year-old youths, both male and female. During the remainder of the year the camping site was not in use.

Point 42 Neglected Construction Site

Construction on a movie theater had been started prior to the war but had been discontinued. Work had not been resumed by June 1952.

Point 43 Central Heating Plant

Brick structure, similar in size to the plant shown as Point 33.

Point 44 Apartment House

Single-story brick apartment house, 20 x 10 m., in which the public baths were formerly located. The unskilled laborers of the Design Bureau and S.N.I.P. lived here.

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Point 45 Footbridge

Wooden footbridge over an erosion gorge. During the melting season a small stream flows through this gorge and empties into the Vorya River. The bridge could not support heavy vehioular traffic, []

Point 46 Gasoline Dump

For the servicing of the Design Bureau and S.N.I.P. vehicles. The dump consisted of a wooden shed, 20 x 10 m. in which gasoline barrels were stored. There were also two ramps the larger of which was 25 x 10 m. The storage capacity of the dump is not known []

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[] it was equipped with tanks.

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The gasoline distributed at this point was not colored. [] the system used for dis-bursing the gasoline. The dump was surrounded by a fence and a twenty-four-hour guard was maintained.

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Point 47 Diesel Oil Dump

Surrounded by a fence. The capacity of the dump is not known []

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Point 48 Finnish Hut Settlement

The settlement was constructed during the period of winter 1946 to June 1947. The number of huts can be seen from the sketch. In this settlement lived the Soviet engineers as well as the German specialists employed in the Design Bureau. Colonel IVANOV, chief of S.N.I.P.; ULJANOV, deputy chief of the Design Bureau No. 3; and GURITSHEV, chief of the experimental workshops of the Design Bureau No. 3

SECRET

SECRET

-11-

lived in this settlement. While most of the Soviets residing in the settlement were leading plant officials or engineers, a sprinkling of lower technicians resided here as well. These buildings, unlike those of Point 55, Sketch No. 2 [page 20] were not privately owned. The houses were equipped with running water and sanitary installations. No central heating system was provided.

Point 49 Summer Youth Camp

Similar to the camp listed as Point 41, except that children in this camp were younger.

Point 50 Housing Settlement

The settlement was popularly known as "Nizhny Village" (lower village) and housed the retired, former unskilled employees of S.N.I.P. Adjacent to the housing settlement were a number of huts in extremely slum-like condition.

Point 51 State-Owned Grocery Store

Serving "Nizhny Village".

Point 52 Former Bridge

Formerly a wooden footbridge over the Vorya over which the dirt road from S.N.I.P. to Putilovo passed. The bridge collapsed during the high water period of 1951-1952 and had not been repaired by June 1952. The Vorya at this point has a width of 8 meters and a reduced current due to the dam (Point 79). On the dirt road to Putilovo vehicular traffic was possible only during a certain period of the year. During the period that the bridge was impassable, Putilovo was accessible only by the main road (Point 30). The bridge, 18 m. x 4-5 m., had been of flimsy wooden construction and had rested on the two banks of the river, supported by two wooden pylons.

Point 53 Footbridge

This bridge was constructed to replace the bridge that collapsed (Point 52). This footbridge is supported by floating logs serving as pontoons.

Point 54 Road to Muromtsevo

The street is approximately 4 m. wide and similar in construction, though in poorer condition, to the road shown as Point 30.

5. The points described below are shown on Sketch No. 2 [page 20].

Point 55 Red Village (Krasny Pasiolok)

In this settlement approximately 600 employees of the KRAF factory (Point 82) reside. The village was built during the 1930's. The houses are privately owned having been acquired over a ten-year period of amortization during which the owners were obligated to

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SECRET

-12-

work at the factory. The houses are virtually uniform in appearance and are all covered with a stucco finish. The houses are supplied with electricity but not with central heating facilities. The type of workers housed here either as owners or sub-lessees appear to represent the above-average level of workers of the textile factory. (Home owners are permitted to sublet apartments, and rents thus obtained are not state-controlled.) The street net within the settlement is composed of exceptionally wide streets so as to permit further housing expansion.

Point 56 State-Owned Grocery Store

Point 57 Water Reservoir

Man-made reservoir used for fire-fighting. Reservoirs are required in this area as the ground water lies approximately 25 m. beneath the street level.

Point 58 Small-Gauge, Single-track Railroad and Shunting Area

This section of the small-gauge railroad track net connects the textile factory (Point 82) with S.N.I.P. (Point 17) and Design Bureau No. 3 (Point 4). The primary traffic along this section consisted of 50X1-HUM crates arriving from Sofrino and destined for the firing range, S.N.I.P. [redacted] these crates contained ammunition which was tested at the range. 50X1-HUM [redacted] it was necessary to switch the traffic before it could enter on this section of the track. This shunting was performed in the area near the viaduct (Point 62) and which is shown by a circle numbered correspondingly as 58. From this switch radiate three small-gauge tracks. One set of tracks (Point 75) continue to Sofrino, another set of tracks (Point 58) continue to the area of S.N.I.P. (Point 17) and the Design Bureau (Point 4) and the third set of tracks to Point 87, the coal storage pile. [redacted] switching area shown in the circle of Sketch No. 2. It would appear however that at this point the traffic arriving from Sofrino was divided between that destined for the textile mill and that destined for S.N.I.P. and switched accordingly. [redacted]

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Point 59 Motor Pool

After the incorporation of Krasnoarmeyskiy a motor pool was organized at this point to serve the entire city of Krasnoarmeyskiy. This motor pool consisted of a series of wooden sheds in which a large number of trucks were parked. These trucks are used primarily for logging operations in the area.

SECRET

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-13-

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Point 60 Central Heating Plant

A recently built plant which serves the motor pool. [redacted] the area surrounding Points 59 and 60 is to be cleared to make room for additional houses and that the heating plant will then supply these houses as well.

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Point 61 Main Road

Connecting the S.N.I.P. area with the textile factory and continuing toward Pushkino. (This is the same road described in Point 30.)

Point 62 Railroad Viaduct

A wooden structure across an intermittent tributary of the Vorya River. The viaduct's roadbed was approximately 12 m. above the water level and was 15 to 20 m. long. [redacted]

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[redacted] The viaduct was usable throughout the year. Across the viaduct ran a single small-gauge railroad track, leading to the peat fields [redacted]

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Point 63 Railroad Viaduct

A wooden structure across the Vorya River for small-gauge railroad traffic. It had a height of approximately 20 m. above the water level and a length of approximately 20 m. The viaduct was supported at two places by wooden pylons. It was passable throughout the year but appeared to be weak and unstable.

Point 64 Street Bridge

A wooden bridge which rested on the banks of the Vorya River and had one middle support. The bridge was 10 to 12 m. long and 6 - 8 m. wide. Footwalks were provided on both sides of the bridge. The capacity of the bridge was five tons. Melting snow masses made the bridge impassable for a period of 8 to 10 days during April of each year. During this period trucks used the viaduct (Point 63) as the S.N.I.P. area would otherwise have been isolated.

Point 65 State-Owned GroceryPoint 66 Hospital

An L-shaped brick building, 20 x 12 m., three to four stories, constructed during the 1930's. The hospital was remodeled and enlarged during the period 1946 - 1952. [redacted] 30 beds were located on each floor so that a total of approximately 100 beds were available. [redacted]

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-14-

Point 67 Clinic and Maternity Hospital

The clinic served the personnel of the textile factory KRAF and the Red Village. Dental work was performed here. The maternity hospital was a single-story, long, narrow building; [redacted]

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Point 68 Residential Houses

Two-story, brick buildings, 25 x 10 m., housing the workers of the textile factory.

Point 69 Children's Hospital

A modern, two or three-story brick building with a large window area.

Point 70 House

Villa of a former factory owner, presently used for housing unmarried male workers of the textile factory.

Point 71 Railroad Station, Krasnoarmeyskiy

The station served the passenger traffic between Krasnoarmeyskiy and Sofrino. [redacted] passenger trains commuted two or three times daily between the two towns. Persons obtaining railroad tickets at this station were not required to have any special travel authorization. Railroad transportation from Krasnoarmeyskiy to Sofrino was less expensive than bus transportation. A railroad ticket amounted to about two rubles, while the price of a bus ticket was four rubles.

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Point 72 Movie Theater

A large brick building constructed during the 1930's, which was used for the presentation of films and other community affairs.

Point 73 Former Court House

This building which had housed the court was razed by fire during 1951. It was said that the burning was an act of vandalism aimed at destroying all documents and files stored in the building. [redacted]

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[redacted] The judges were laymen elected periodically. [redacted]

[redacted] The trials were public.

Point 74 Footbridge

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-15-

An elevated wooden structure across the railroad tracks.

Point 75 Small-Gauge Railroad Track

Single-track railroad which constitutes an extension of Point 29 and Point 58. This section leads to Sofrino, via Feodorovka and Rachmanova. These towns are regular stations between Krasnoarmeyskiy and Sofrino.

Point 76 Village Market

A free market for the exchange of surplus goods. Stands were open daily, but most marketing was done on Sundays.

Point 77 Bridge

An old, unstable iron bridge across a dried-up bed of the Vorya River. The bridge rested on the shoulders of the road and had no additional supports. The bridge was 10 m. long and had a capacity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

Point 78 School House

A two-story brick building, 18 x 12 m. [] only the lowest four classes are taught at this school. Its auditorium served as a club house for the young Communist "Pioneers".

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Point 79 Dam

This dam was built around the turn of the century and was originally used to supply power to the textile factory (Point 82). At present the dam is used to supply water for the textile cleaning processes. Water taken from the Vorya River was most likely fed back to the river at some point near the factory, thus opposite the point at which it was extracted. [] the dam was triple-arched and that each section had a breadth of 4 - 5 m. The depth of the dam was approximately 3 m.

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Point 80 Bridge

Wooden bridge, 15 x 7 m. across the Vorya River. Along each side a footwalk with a balustrade was provided. The bridge rested at its two extremities on masonry blocks and in addition was supported at one or two points. The capacity of the bridge was 5 tons.

Point 81 Building

Probably housed a power plant or pumping facilities.

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SECRET
-16-

[redacted] during the early period [redacted] (1946) this plant supplied the electric power for the residential area of S.N.I.P. and the Design Bureau. Afterwards this power plant supplied electricity only to a small area in and immediately around the factory with a voltage of 110 (while the voltage in the other areas shown on the two sketches was 220).

[redacted]

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Point 82 Factory Building

A textile factory which was constructed at the turn of the century and was formerly known as the "Kraft" plant after the original owner. Its present name, "KRAF" is an abbreviation of "Red Army and Red Navy". Only woolen material for uniforms was manufactured here.

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[redacted] The number of employees constituted 60 per cent of the total population of Krasnoarmeyskiy (6,000), plus about 50 workers from the village of Putilovo. The plant operates on a 24-hour, three-shift schedule. The manufacturing plant was located in the L-shaped building, 50 - 60 m. x 30 m. In the adjoining buildings shown on the sketch are the administrative offices of the textile factory. A large fence consisting in part of wooden lattice work, metal bars and barbed wire surrounded the area.

Point 83 Factory Building

The machine tool work shops of KRAF were probably located in this building.

Point 84 Apartment Houses

Three-story, brick, 25 x 12 m., old buildings housing unskilled workers of KRAF.

Point 85 State-Owned Grocery StorePoint 86 Police Station

Small, single-story wooden building in which three policemen performed the community police functions. An additional policeman was stationed in the residential area shown on Sketch No. 1 [page 19]. Plant security was the responsibility of the respective industrial or technical installation.

Point 87 Brown Coal and Peat Storage Pile

Brown coal and peat used for firing the factory and the central heating plants of the area arrived by way of the small-gauge railroad line and was stored at this point.

SECRET

SECRET
-17-

50X1-HUM

Point 88 Railroad Station

During 1951 a new brick railroad station was built at this point which will serve as terminal for the new standard railroad track line which was being constructed at that time between Sofrino and Krasnoarmeyskiy.

Point 89 Standard Railroad Track under Construction

During 1950 construction began on a standard-gauge track which will connect Krasnoarmeyskiy and Sofrino. The date of completion had been postponed several times, but the last known schedule called for the completion of the tracks, railroad station and bridges by October 1952. By June 1952, the railroad station (Point 88) had been completed as well as one-third of the tracks starting from Sofrino. Along the rest of the route an embankment had been constructed on which the tracks were to run. The embankment is wide enough to accommodate two sets of tracks, however the schedule calls for the completion of only one track at present. Judging from the location of the embankment, large stretches of the new line will run parallel to the old small-gauge tracks but many curves of the latter will be cut so as to make the new route more direct. Further plans call for the electrification of the new rail line between Sofrino and Krasnoarmeyskiy, but the immediate plans provide for the use of steam or diesel locomotives by October 1952.

Point 90 Railroad Bridge

On both banks of the Vorya River concrete supports had been constructed on which a steel railroad bridge is to rest. By June 1952 the steel bridge frame had been constructed and was lying by the river side awaiting mounting. The steel girders on which the railroad tracks were to rest had a thickness of approximately 50 cm. It appeared that the bridge would have no supports other than the comparatively high concrete supports at its extremities. These supports were of such height as to insure uninterrupted bridge traffic during the high water periods. The length of the bridge was approximately 25 m., and was wide enough to accommodate two sets of tracks. The bridge will have a height of 6 - 8 m. above the water level.

Point 91 Footwalk

This wooden path across the Vorya River had to be reconstructed each year as it collapsed during the high water periods.

Point 92 Construction Site

SECRET

SECRET
-18-

50X1-HUM

Prior to the war construction on a transformer station had been begun here. The work was discontinued and in 1952 it was planned to use the site for residential purposes.

Point 93 The Village of Putilovo

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Point 94 High Tension Power Lines

50X1-HUM

[redacted] the location of high tension lines by means of interrupted lines. [redacted]

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they all came from Sofrino where a powerful overland station was located. [redacted]

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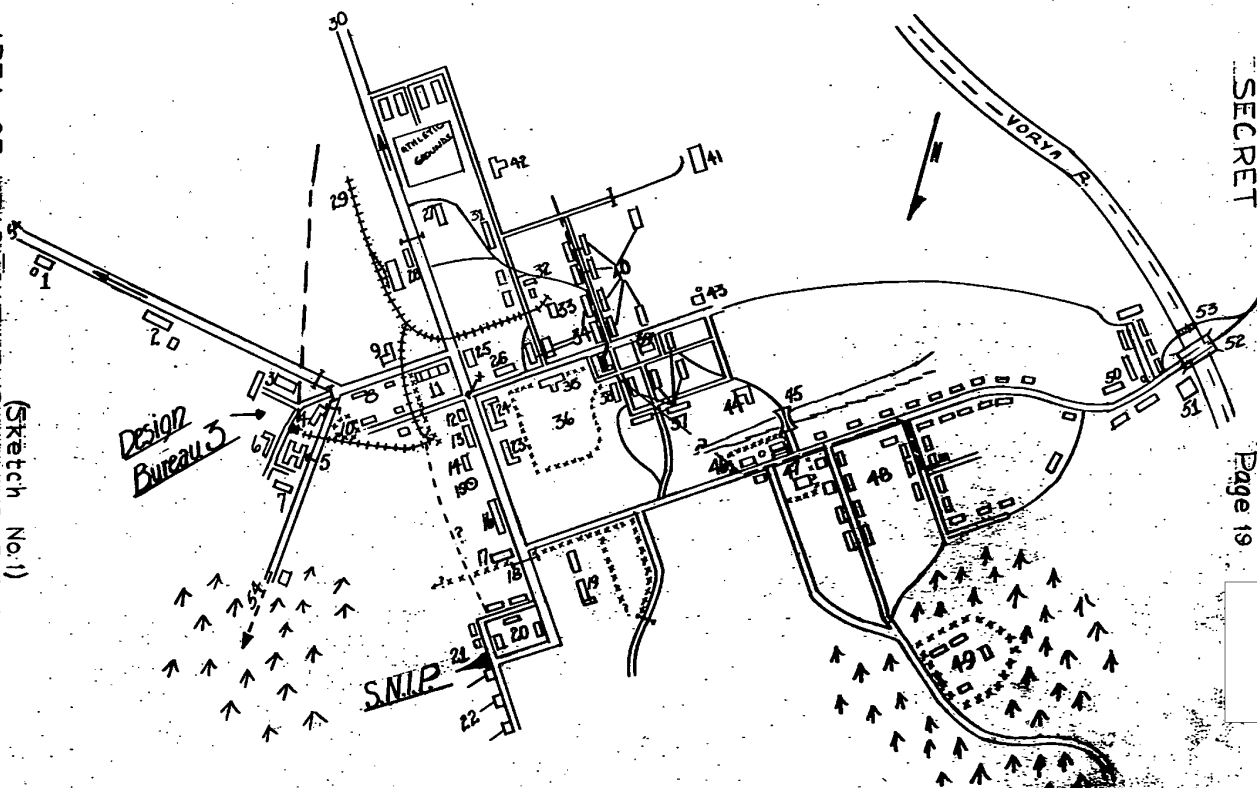
[redacted] The power line marked "A"

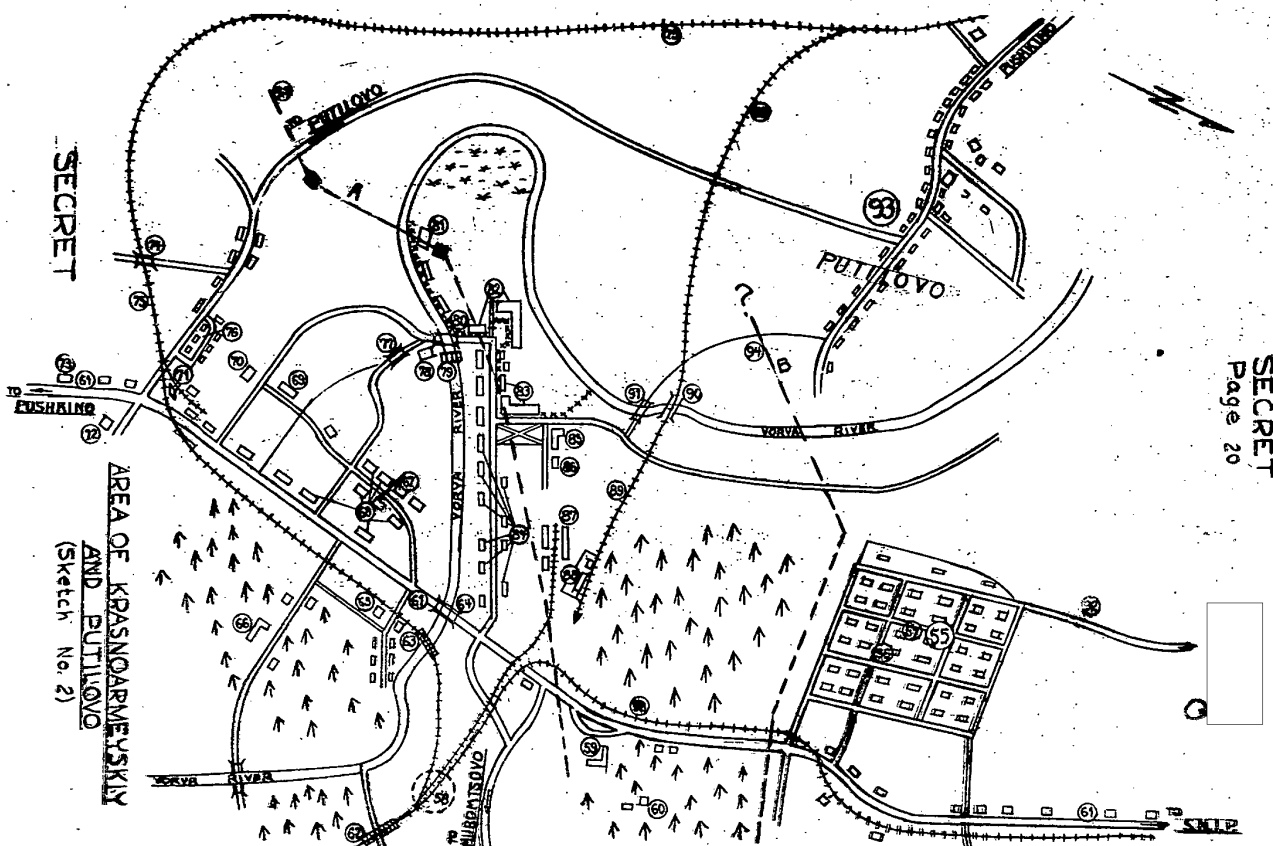
[redacted] it carried 100,000 volts. This line had three strands of wires. [redacted] this high tension line entered two transformer stations as shown on Sketch No. 2 [page 20]. [redacted] the purpose of the station located near the road to Putilovo but the station adjacent to Point 81 probably decreases the voltage to 10,000 and supplies electrical power to the area of Krasnoarmeyskiy. Only a small section of the high tension line marked "B" has been shown on Sketch No. 2. This line was built during 1951 and 1952. The wires were strung on newly constructed concrete masts. Five insulators were provided; however, only three strands of wire were strung along the masts. Two sections of a high tension line are shown on Sketch No. 1 [page 19]. Both come from the direction of the textile mill. One line enters a transformer station located between Points 35 and 39. A 10,000-volt line presumably emanating from this transformer station leads to the Finnish Hut settlement (Point 48). The other section of a high tension line enters the Design Bureau where a small transformer station is located.

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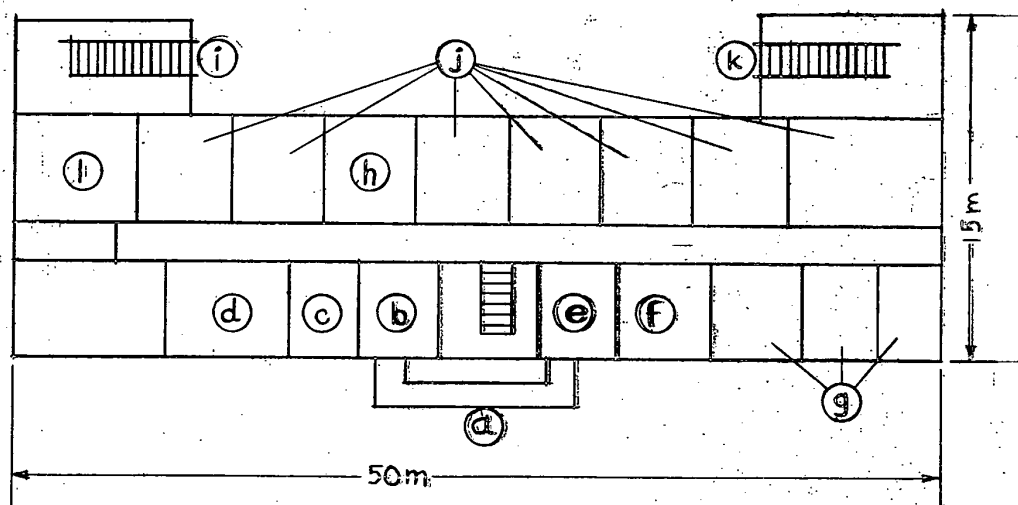
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FLOOR PLAN S.N.I.P. HEADQUARTERS BUILDING



SECRET
Page 21

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